

"Experiments carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture and by State experiment stations in cooperation with this department during the years 1921 and 1922 have established the fact that this clover will survive the winter as far north as Knoxville, Tenn. At this station, as well as several others, the plants from fall seeding made some growth in the fall, held their own during the winter, and made a rapid and heavy growth early in the spring of 1922. This clover made a strong growth on sandy land at McNeill, Miss.; in this case finely ground bone meal had been used as fertilizer. Preliminary trials have been encouraging and the department is making further tests." (A. J. Pieters.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51212.

55708. *PTEROCARPUS* sp. Fabaceæ.

From Buenos Aires, Argentina. Seeds presented by D. S. Bullock, agricultural commissioner, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Received August 17, 1922.

"(From Cierras de Vilgo, Independencia, Province of La Rioja, Argentina.) Indian name *chica*, which means 'chew forever' or 'chew always.' The seeds are eaten toasted by the Indians." (Bullock.)

55709. *ANNONA DIVERSIFOLIA* Safford. Annonaceæ. **Ilama.**

From Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico. Seeds purchased through R. O. Stevenson, British vice consulate. Received August 19, 1922.

"The ilama may be termed the cherimoya of the lowlands. The cherimoya does not succeed in the Tropics unless grown at elevations of 4,000 to 6,000 feet, where the climate is cool. The ilama, on the other hand, belongs to the lowlands, but is strikingly similar in character to a good cherimoya. It is a valuable recruit and one which can not be too strongly recommended for cultivation throughout the Tropics." (Wilson Popenoe.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51404.

55710. *LOTUS ULIGINOSUS* Schkuhr. Fabaceæ.

From Paris, France. Seeds purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received August 19, 1922.

A pasture plant of considerable agricultural importance, rather extensively used in New Zealand, from 10 to 15 tons of seed being sown annually. This plant prefers a wet or swampy habitat. It sold in December, 1918, at about a dollar per pound. It is saved for seed mainly in the Auckland Province, but prior to the war the greater portion was imported, mainly from Germany. This seed was exported from the latter country under the name of *Lotus villosus* or *L. uliginosus*, which are the European trade names for the *L. major* of the New Zealand seed trade. *L. major* is very variable with regard to certain characters, such as hairiness, and in consequence several botanical names have been given to the plant. There are apparently a good many different strains, but whether these breed true from seed and are good agricultural species or whether they are due either to the habitat in which they are growing or to fertilization has not yet been ascertained. (Adapted from *The New Zealand Journal of Agriculture*, vol. 17, p. 347.)

Received as *L. villosus*, which is now referred to *L. uliginosus*.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 48635.

55711. *PRINSEPIA SINENSIS* Oliver. Amygdalaceæ.

From Jamaica Plain, Mass. Seeds presented by Dr. C. S. Sargent, Arnold Arboretum. Received August 25, 1922.

"*Prinsepia sinensis* is a species which has been comparatively unknown to horticulturists until recent times. It is quite distinct from the Himalayan *P. utilis*, which yields a cooking oil common in India, but is closely similar to *P. uniflora*, which has been introduced by this office several times. Like *P. uniflora* it is a Chinese ornamental shrub with gray or whitish bark and small gray spines. But while *P. uniflora* has white flowers, dark-purple fruits, and thick linear-lanceolate leaves, *P. sinensis* is distinguished by yellow